

BORISOVA, K. B.

Two new species of the genus *Nemosturmia* T. T. (Diptera, Larvaevoridae) from the Far East. Trudy Zool. inst. 30:326-329 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Tachinid flies)

BORISCHAK, K.D.; GORODNEV, I.M.; LOBACH-ZHUCHENKO, S.B.

Accessory minerals of metasomatic Archean gneissose granites as
revealed by the one of central Karelia regions. Trudy Lab.geol.
dokem. no.12:238-256 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Karelia--Minerals)

BORISOVA, K. S.

GAVRIKOVA, A. N. - tekhnik i, BORISOVA, K. S. - inzh., ZATSEPIN, K. S. - inzh.

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu Ministerstva neftyanoy
promyshlennosti

RAZRABOTKA PROMYSHLENNOY TEKHNologii IZVESTKOVYKH KARBONIZIROVANNYKH MATERIALOV
Page 104

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, com-
pleted in 1950, Moscow 1951

BORISOVA, K.S.; PRESMAN, A.S.; LETAVET, Avgust Andreyevich, red.; BELOVA,
S.F., red.

[Cataracts; translations from foreign periodical literature] Luchevye katarakty; sbornik perevodov inostrannoi
periodicheskoi literatury. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 303 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

(CATARACT)

STRYUK, V.S.; MOROZOV, Yu.F.; POPONOVA, A.A., red.; BORISOVA,
K.V., red.

[Exhibition on the subject "Rapid development workings
in U.S.S.R. coal mines"; a guidebook] Tematicheskaya
vystavka "Skorostnoe provedenie podgotovitel'nykh vyra-
botok na ugol'nykh shakhtakh SSSR"; putevoditel'. Mc-
skva, 1965. 88 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva
SSSR. 2. Tsentral'nyy nauch'no-issledovatel'skiy institut
informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy ugol'-
noy promyshlennosti (for Poponova, Borisova).

Alkylation of aryl derivatives of aromatic amines by the Friedel-Crafts reaction. I. Preparation of *p*-*tert*-butylacetanilide. G. S. Kolesnikov and K. V. Borisova (Moscow Chem. Tech. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 1519-21(1947) (in Russian). Attempts to make PhNHAc react with iso-BuBr in the presence of AlCl₃ at -5° to -10° in (CH₂Cl)₂ failed, contrary to claims of U.S. pat. 2,092,970 (C.A. 31, 78831), 2,092,973 (C.A. 31, 78887) and 2,093,973 (C.A. 31, 78930). Only when the reaction was run at 75° in C₂H₅Cl did alkylation take place to give *p*-*tert*-BuC₆H₄NHAc. C₂H₅Cl (150 cc.), 27 g. PhNHAc, and 32 g. AlCl₃ heated to 60° with stirring till homogeneous, then cooled to room temp., treated with 31.5 g. iso-BuBr, heated to 50-55° 40 min., then to 70-5° 2 hrs., cooled, poured into 1:2 HCl, the org. layer sep'd., washed with H₂O, treated with 250 cc. 30% H₂SO₄, steam-distd. 3 hrs., and the residue made alk. with NaOH and again steam-distd., gave 8.5 g. PhNHAc, while the distn. residue, 10 g., was *p*-*tert*-BuC₆H₄NHAc, m. 168-70° (from dil. EtOH). G. M. Kosolapoff.

BORISOVA, K. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfamic Acid
Chemistry - Chlorination

Apr 48

"Chlorination of Sulfamic Acid," V. T. Koranek, N. N. Lobedev, K. V. Borisova,
Moscow Order of Lenin ChemicoTech Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev, 38 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 4, p. 753

Investigates chlorination of sulfamic acid under various conditions. It is decomposed by sodium hypochlorite or chlorine in an alkali medium, with the evolution of elementary nitrogen. Intermediate products are mono- and di-chlorosulfamic acids. Submitted 24 Feb 1947.

PA 8/49750

BORISOVA, K.V., inzh.; OVECHENKO, N.G., inzh.; SMIRNOVA, T.V., kand.
~~tekh. nauk~~; LEVASHEVA, E.M., studentka; NAD', I., student

Plasticizers from chemical by-products for polyvinyl chloride.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tekh.leg.prom. no.1:57-61 '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi.
(Plastics) (Plasticizers)

BORISOVA, K.Z.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Primary cancer of the ureter. Khirurgia no.9:66 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Is gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Ureters--Cancer)

BORISOVA, K.Z. [Barysava, K.Z.]

Free grafting of skin on granulating surfaces. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.
biial. nav. no.4:93-100 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(SKIN GRAFTING)

BORISOVA, K.Z., Cand Med Sci --(disc) "Free ~~enteseon~~ ^{skin} transplantation
of granul ^{ulcer} ~~ting~~ surfaces." Rostov-on-Don, 1959. 13 pp (Rostov-on-
Don State Med Inst), 200 copies (B1,32-B1, 105)

-37-

BORISOVA, L.A. [translator]

Annual report of Commission 1 to the 14 Congress of the International
Institute of Welding on "Gas welding and related processes." Svar.
proizv. no.8:40-41 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Welding--Congresses)
(Gas welding and cutting)

BORISOVA, L.A. [translator]

Annual report of Commission 9 on "Metal behavior during welding"
at the 14th Congress of the International Institute of Welding.
Translated by L.A.Borisova. Svar. proizv. no.4:41-44 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Welding—Congresses)

MILOVANOVA, A. S.; BORISOVA, L. A.; USACHEV, Yu. S.

Data on the epidemiology and reduced morbidity of diphtheria in
South Kazakhstan Province. Zdrav. Kazakh. no.4:61-66 '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - professor Kh. Zh. Zhumatov)
i Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoy oblesanepidstantsii.

(SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN PROVINCE--DIPHTHERIA)

TROITSKAYA, A.M., DUDENKOVA, L.YA., BORISOVA, L.A.

Sanitary aspects of air in shcoolhouses based on bacteriological indicators. Gig. i san. 23 no.8:80 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Ivanovskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(AIR--BACTERIOLOGY)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

BUYANOVSKIY, D.S., prof.; BORISOVA, L.A., shkol'no-sanitarnyy vrach

Prevention of eye diseases in schoolchildren. Gig.i san. 25
no.2:62-63 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Ivanovskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta i oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(IVANOVO PROVINCE--SCHOOL HOUSES--LIGHTING)

(EYE--CARE AND HYGIENE)

5(2)

SOV/20-126-3-30/69

AUTHORS: Berg, L. G., Borisova, L. A.

TITLE: On the Nature of Link's Salt (O prirode soli Linka)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 3,
pp 569 - 570 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Endeavors for over 100 years to produce dolomite by direct precipitation from solutions of calcium and magnesium salts remained without success. Link's salt is quantitatively similar to dolomite, but the composition of the sediment obtained is unstable, also there were no rhombohedrons possessing the refractive indices of dolomite. These salts are therefore termed as Link's mixing salts. Figure 1 shows the thermogram of Link's salt cleaned from Cl⁻ and SO₄²⁻ ions by rinsing. A comparison of the X-ray pictures of Link's salts and the Shishimskiy dolomite shows that Link's salt represents a solid solution of calcite in dolomite (Fig 2). At the temperatures of the earth's surface, a dolomite-calcite mixture is much stabler than the mentioned solid solutions (Refs 2-4). Thus, it can be expected that the said less stable solid solution can be changed with

Card 1/2

On the Nature of Link's Salt

SOV/20-126-3-30/69

time to the stabler form (mechanical dolomite-calcite mixture) under usual conditions. No higher temperature will be needed (Ref 2). This reaction could occur in case of a rapid carbonate crystallization. A very wide paragenesis of calcite with dolomite leads to this assumption. A slow interaction of the two solutions by diffusion can, however, produce immediately the stable calcite-dolomite mixture. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina
(Kazan' State University imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin)

PRESENTED: February 10, 1959, by B. A. Arbuzov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1959

Card 2/2

BERG, L.G.; BORISOVA, L.A.

25° Solubility isotherms of the ternary systems Mg^{2+} , $Ca^{2+} || CO_3^{2-}$ -
 H_2O ; Na^+ , $Ca^{2+} || CO_3^{2-}$ - H_2O , and Na^+ , $Mg^{2+} || CO_3^{2-}$ - H_2O at
 P_{CO_2} 1 atm. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.6:1283-1286 Je 2'60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.
(Systems (Chemistry))

BERG, L.G.; BORISOVA, L.A.

Metastable equilibria in the quaternary system Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} || CO_3^{2-} ,
 SO_4^{2-} - H_2O at P_{CO_2} - 1 atm. and $t=25^\circ$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.6:
1287-1289 Je '60.
(Systems (Chemistry) (MIRA 13:7)

BERG, L.G.; BORISOVA, L.A.

Metastable equilibria in the quinary reciprocal system Na^+ , Mg^{++} ,
 Ca^{++} // CO_3^{--} , SO_4^{--} - H_2O at 25° and $P_{\text{CO}_2} = 1 \text{ atm}$. Izv. Kazan. fil.
Ser. khim. nauk no. 6: 210-217 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Solubility)

S/081/62/000/024/039/073
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Ayzikovich, M. A., Borisova, L. A., Zubkov, B. I., Kraus, M.

TITLE: Ethyl alcohol addition to the oxide of asymmetric methyl-phenyl ethylene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 316, abstract 24Zh161 (Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta, im. Lensovet, no. 59, 1961, 22-32)

TEXT: This is a study on the addition of C_2H_5OH to the asymmetric methyl-phenyl ethylene oxide (I) in its dependence on the catalyst used in the presence of C_2H_5ONa and the $(C_2H_5)_2O \cdot BF_3$ complex. Dehydration of dimethyl-phenyl carbinol yielded $C_6H_5C(CH_3)=CH_2$ (II), b.p. $164-166^\circ C/760$ mm Hg. A solution of monochloro urea converts II into $C_6H_5C(CH_3)(OH)CH_2Cl$ (III) b.p. $99-102^\circ C/9$ mm Hg. Stirring of III with 20% NaOH at room temperature yields I, b.p. $84-86^\circ C/16$ mm Hg. Heating of 8 g I and 60 ml C_2H_5OH containing 1 g metallic Na in a sealed tube ($100^\circ C$, 24 hrs), distillation

Ethyl alcohol addition to the ...

S/081/62/000/024/039/073
B101/B186

of the alcohol, extraction with ether, and fractionation in vacuo yields 44.2% (with respect to I) $C_6H_5C(CH_3)(OH)CH_2OC_2H_5$ (IV), b.p. 114-115°C/10 mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.5062, d_4^{20} 1.0172. The structure of IV was confirmed by the following synthesis: a three-fold excess of CH_3MgI was caused to act on $C_2H_5OCH_2COC_6H_5$ (V), b.p. 94-96°C/2-3 mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.5302, 61% of which had been obtained by reaction of C_6H_5MgBr with $C_2H_5OCH_2CN$, b.p. 133-134°C. The latter was obtained with a 46.8% yield from P_2O_5 , reacting with $C_2H_5OCH_2CONH_2$, m.p. 81-83°C, 72% of which had been synthesized from a 28% solution of NH_4OH and $C_2H_5OCH_2COOC_2H_5$. The latter was obtained from the corresponding acid synthesized from C_2H_5ONa and $ClCH_2COOH$. Reaction of C_2H_5ONa with 5.3 g I in 100 ml absolute C_2H_5OH in the presence of 0.5-1 ml $(C_2H_5)_2O \cdot BF_3$ yielded 36% (calculated with respect to I) $C_6H_5C(CH_3)(OC_2H_5)CH_2OH$ (VI), b.p. 120-121°C mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.5157, Card 2/3

Ethyl alcohol addition to the ...

S/081/62/000/024/039/073
B101/B186

d_4^{20} 1.0289. The resulting data show that I reacts with C_2H_5OH in the presence of C_2H_5ONa yielding mainly IV (according to V. V. Markovnikov's rule), whereas in the presence of boron fluoride, mainly VI is obtained (against this rule). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

S/020/61/137/003/024/030
B101/B208

AUTHORS: Berg, L. G., and Borisova, L. A.

TITLE: Some relations in quantitative thermography

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 3, 1961, 631-633

TEXT: The authors discuss the comparability of the faces S measured on thermographic differential curves in substances with varying heat transfer coefficient K . K is defined as the sum of all factors that determine the heat transfer. It has been proved in Ref. 1 (L. G. Berf, Tr. 1 soveshch. po termografii, Izd. AN SSSR, 1955, str. 59 (Transactions of the First Conference on Thermography, Publishing House of the AS USSR, 1955, p. 59)) that such a comparison is possible if the faces are reduced to the same K value: $S'' = S' \Delta t'' / \Delta t'$ (I). $\Delta t'$, $\Delta t''$ are the temperature differences between substance and furnace. If K varies during the phase inversion, its mean value is measured, and Eq. (I) obtains the form: $S'' = S' (\Delta t''_1 + \Delta t''_2) / (\Delta t'_1 + \Delta t'_2)$ (II). The purpose of the present study was the experimental proof of the validity of Eq. (II). The faces

Card 1/2

Some relations in quantitative ...

S/020/61/137/003/024/030
B101/B208

were measured, which occur in the thermogram in the polymorphic conversion of KNO_3 . K was varied by adding substances with different heat conduction, with all other conditions including the heat capacity of the mixture being kept constant. The curves were recorded on an ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) recording potentiometer whose sensitivity was increased by reducing the resistance of the slide wire shunt from 235 to 4.5 ohms. Table 1 gives the experimental results. The curves of experiments 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8 are presented in Fig. 2. S was reduced to the face of curve 1. It was confirmed that the error of quantitative phase analysis is reduced, and the thermal effects of a thermogram with a maximum error of 3% may be rendered comparable by this reduction. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: October 29, 1960, by B. A. Arbuzov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1960

Card 2/42

BORISOVA, L. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences
at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni
N. S. Kurnakov: in 1962:

"Metastable Equilibria in a Quinary Mutual System of Na, Mg, Ca// CO₃ -
H₂O at 25⁰ and PCO₂ ~1 atm."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

Concerning the reaction of thallium telluride Tl_2Te_3 with the compounds Si_2Te_3 and Sb_2Te_3 . L. A. Borisova, F. I. Akhmedova, M. V. Yefremova
(10 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds,
Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

AYZIKOVICH, M.A.; BORISOVA, L.A.; ZUBKOV, B.I.; KRAUS, M.

Order of the addition of ethyl alcohol to asymmetric methyl-
phenylethylene oxide. Trudy LTI no.59:22-33 '61. (MIRA 17:9)

BORISOVA, L.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.V.; AKHMEDOVA, F.I.

~~Properties of Tl-Bi-Te alloys. Zhur. nsorg. khim. 8 no.12:2700-~~
2704 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kazanskiy khimicheskiy institut imeni A.Ye.Arbutova AN SSSR.

BORISOVA, L.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.V.; VLASOV, V.V.

Phase diagram of the system Tl_2Te_3 - Bi_2Te_3 and properties of the alloys obtained. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no. 1:117-119 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye. Arbuzova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.Ye. Arbuzovym.
(Thallium-tellurium-bismuth alloys--Thermal properties)

I 39960-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/
EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pt-10/Pu-4 RDW/JD/VW/JG S/0078/63/008/012/2700/2704 43
ACCESSION NR: AP4000462 42
B

AUTHOR: Borisova, L. A. ; Yefremova, M. V. ; Akhmedova, F. I.

TITLE: Properties of Tl-Bi-Te alloys

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 12, 1963, 2700-2704

TOPIC TAGS: thallium bismuth tellurium system, thallium bismuth tellurium alloy, thallium bismuth telluride system, thallium bismuth telluride alloy, electric conductivity, thermal emf, Hall constant, composition dependence, energy gap, compound, semiconductor property, semiconductor, semiconductor compound, DTA, thallium base alloy, thermoelectric power

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of forming new semiconductor compound from Tl, Te and Bi melts was analyzed using samples prepared by fusing the monophasic alloy Bi₂Te₃ with metallic Tl molten metals which were slowly cooled at a rate of 7 degrees per hour to constant process temperature followed by quick air cooling to obtain an equilibrium. The pseudobinary system Tl-Bi₂Te₃ was analyzed by DTA and X ray methods and a phase diagram for this system was established. The de-
Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP4000462

pendence of changes in electrical conductivity, Hall effect and thermoelectromotive force effect upon the composition was studied. A thallium content of 60 atomic percent or higher in the alloy causes a sharp drop in the electrical conductivity due to the formation of new compounds $Tl_4Bi_2Te_3$ and $Tl_9Bi_2Te_3$, with the latter having the minimal electrical conductivity and maximum Hall coefficient. The new semiconductor compounds $TlBi_2Te_3$, $Tl_4Bi_2Te_3$ and $Tl_9Bi_2Te_3$ were discovered. The width of the forbidden band was 1.09 eV/degree for $TlBi_2Te_3$ and 0.47 eV/degree for $Tl_4Bi_2Te_3$. Orig. art. has: 6 figures

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimicheskiy institut im. A. Ye. Arbuzova Akademii nauk SSSR (Kazan Chemical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 j0

f 47320-66 EWT(.)EWT(m)/T/FWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACC NR: AR6025753 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/A074/A074

AUTHOR: Borisova, L. A.; Boyko, E. N.; Dmitriyev, P. I.

TITLE: Crystallization of gallium arsenide from supercooled melts 52
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A624

REF. SOURCE: Simposium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 3

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, crystallization, single crystal growth, supercooling

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the influence of different factors on the processes of crystallization of GaAs from stoichiometric melts: the degree of superheat of the melt, rate of cooling, the degree of supercooling, and the time of "isothermal soaking" in the supercooled state. The interrelationship between these parameters and the number of crystallization centers during the solidification of the melt is considered. The data obtained makes it possible to choose optimal conditions for the production of GaAs single crystals from melts, using "isothermal soaking" of the melts in the supercooled state. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 afs

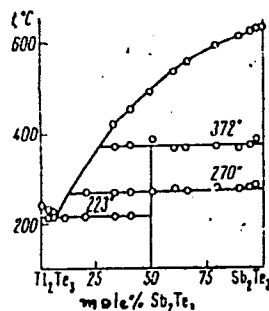
L 46110-66	EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI	IJP(c)	JD
ACC NR: AP6023926	SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/007/1320/1321		
AUTHOR: Borisova, L. A.; Yefremova, M. V. 3/			
ORG: Institute of Chemistry im. A. Ye. Arbuzov (Institut khimii) B			
TITLE: Phase diagram and properties of alloys of the Tl_2Te_3 - Sb_2Te_3 system			
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Neorg materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1320-1321			
TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase diagram, thallium compound, antimony compound, tellurium compound			
ABSTRACT: The properties of alloys of the Tl_2Te_3-Sb_2Te_3 system were studied in order to determine whether new semiconducting compounds are formed in this system. Analysis of the phase diagram (see Fig. 1) obtained from data of differential thermal and x-ray phase analyses showed that the reaction of equimolar melts of Tl_2Te_3 and Sb_2Te_3 forms a new compound, $TlSbTe_3$, which melts with an incongruent decomposition at $372^\circ C$ and forms a eutectic melting at $223^\circ C$ with the initial Tl_2Te_3. The monovariant transition at $270^\circ C$ corresponds to a polymorphic transformation of the compound $TlSbTe_3$. The low-temperature modification of $TlSbTe_3$ crystallizes in the rhombohedral system with lattice constants $a_{rh} = 9.81 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 67^\circ 19'$. The electric properties of the new compound were measured on single-crystal plates $10 \times 10 \times 2 \text{ mm}$: thermal emf coefficient $\alpha = 220 \text{ \mu V/deg}$, electrical conductivity $\sigma = 494.5 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$; the curve representing the temperature dependence of the conductivity has a form typical of a degenerate semiconduc-			
Card 1/2	UDC: 546.683*24.1+546.86*24.1		

L 46110-66

ACC NR: AP6023926

tor; the forbidden gap width $\Delta E = 0.38$ eV. The valence states of the compound can be written as $Tl^{3+}Sb^{3+}Te_3^{2-}$. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the Tl_2Te_3 - Sb_2Te_3 system



SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 20Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

BORISOVA, L.B.

Work of a group of young geographers. Geog. v shkole. no.2:45-47 Mr-4p
'53. (MLRA 6:5)

(Geography--Study and teaching)

KIRZON, M.V.; BORISOVA, L.B.

Pathophysiological mechanism of poisoning by diftoran, sodium fluoroacetate, and ethylenefluorhydrin in rodents. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.4:14-25 J1-Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy. Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(RODENTICIDES)

(FLUORINE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

KIRZON, M.V.; DUKEL'SKAYA, N.M.; BORISOVA, L.B.; SIMKIN, G.N.

Specific differences of the process of diftoran poisoning in animals. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.4:26-33 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(FLUORINE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)
(~~RODENTICIDES~~)

BORISOVA, L.B.

~~General pathophysiological characteristics of distal poisoning~~
in white rats. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16
no.4:8-13 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov
bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(RODENTICIDES)
(FLUORINE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

KRASIKOVA, V.I., kand. biol. nauk; SEMENENKO, N.Ya.; LUDANOVA, N.V.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BORISOVA, L.F., starshiy tekhnicheskaya
laborant

Use of sorbic acid to prevent the molding of half-smoked
sausage. Trudy VNIIMP no.16:240-244 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Starshiy inzhener Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Semenenko).

18

62

GORISOVA, L. G.

Colloidal solutions of alkali or alkaline earth metals. H. E. BREKMAN, L. G. GORISOVA, M. YA. GUN, P. D. DANROV, G. S. DUDNIKOV, I. L. ZEL'MANOV, M. S. ZIMINTOV, P. N. KHABOMARVA, A. A. LAURIN, M. V. LEKHIDINSKII, R. LUKINA, R. M. SAMBURSKAYA, D. A. PAIDERO, A. I. SHAL'NIKOV and K. R. MAKIMOV. Russ. 23,890, X Dec. 2, 1931. The method is characterized by introducing into the solvent a soln. of the metal in NH_3 followed by evapn. of the NH_3 .

AND VIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13

CA

BORISOVA, L. G.

Organosols of alkali metals. B. B. Berkman, L. G. Borisova, M. Ya. Gen, P. D. Dankov, I. L. Zel'manov, G. S. Dudnikov, M. S. Ziskind, P. N. Krasnoliseva, A. A. Lauris, M. V. Lebedinski, R. I. Lukina, E. N. Samil'skaya, L. A. Fainberg, A. I. Shal'nikov and E. E. Maksimov. Russ. 39,751, Nov. 30, 1934. Vapor of the metal is passed into an org. liquid or the metal is heated electrically in the liquid.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DATA BORISOVA, L.G.

7991* X-Rays Used in the Production of Rubber Articles.
(In Russian.) L. G. Borisova. *Legkaya Promyshlennost*, v. 11,
Nov. 1951, p. 15-16.
Briefly discusses possibilities of the above.

PEYVE, Ya.V.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.; GAR, K.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GOLYSHIN, N.M., kand. biol. nauk; KOROTKIKH, G.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; CHESALIN, G.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; RAKITIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk; ZEZYULINSKIY, V.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DEVYATKIN, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VENEDIKTOV, A.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; TARANOV, M.G., kand. biol. nauk; BORISOVA, L.G.; BEREZNIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONDRATENKO, R.V., st. nauchn. sotr.; BORISOV, F.B., st. nauchn. sotr.

[Chemistry in agriculture] Khimiia v sel'skom khoziaistve.
Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 381 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve). 2. Nachal'nik laboratorii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta plastmass (for Borisova). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (for Kondratenko, Borisov).

BORISOVA, L. G.

"Compilation of Long-Range Weather Forecasts at Short Notice for the Siberian Territory," Met. i Gidrol., No.5, 1949

BORISOVA, L. G.

"Ultrapolar Processes in Natural Synoptic Periods." Sub 26 Jun 51,
Central Inst of Weather Forecasting.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sun. No. 480, 9 May 55

BORISOVA, L.G.

"Phasing of Atmospheric Macroprocesses," Tr. Tsentr. In-ta Prognozov, No 36, 62-75, 1954

After introductory information on the development of the concept of the phasing of atmospheric macroprocesses, the author expounds the results of an investigation of a number of phases of the eastern sleet (glared frost) on the continent during the period 1930-1952. He reveals 25 cases of the indicated processes; here not every one of the processes was concluded by the formation of sleet. In most cases there was merely an increase of temperature and formation of fog, hoarfrost, etc. For all phases of the chosen processes, the author compares the accumulative kinematic maps of the corresponding natural synoptic periods and the schemes of development of the processes according to six phases. Moreover, he computes the average values of AT 500 and afterwards averages for all phases. As a result of this, he clarifies the principal criteria, sequence, and duration of the phases, and also their probability of realization after the process has begun (i.e., after the phase of impedance). (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

BORISOVA, L. G.

Macrosynoptic conditions of positive anomalies of the mean
monthly air temperature in the European U.S.S.R. during May-
October, 1954. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:28-31 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Atmospheric temperature)

BORISOVA, L.G.; TSEPKANOVA, Ye.I.

Recurrence of certain types of natural synoptic periods. Trudy
TSIP no.56:108-127 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Meteorology)

BORISOVA, L.G.

Climatological relations of synoptic processes. Trudy TSIP
no.71:27-39 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Weather forecasting)

BORISOVA, L.G.; DMITRIYEVA, Yu.N.

Analogy in the distribution of the anomaly of mean monthly air
temperature in September and November. Study TSIP no.71:40-43
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Atmospheric temperature)

BORISOVA, L.G.

Synoptic climatological relationships of atmospheric processes
and temperature anomalies in November. Trudy TSIP no. 92:113-143
'60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Atmospheric temperature) (Weather forecasting)

BORISOVA, L.G.

Forecasting reliability of basic atmospheric processes in
November. TRUDY TSIP no.115:86-93 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Weather forecasting)

BORISOVA, L.G.

Seasonal characteristics in the development of various types
of atmospheric circulation in September and November.
TRUDY TSIP no.115:100-106 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Atmosphere)

BORISOVA, L.G.; KHESINA, B.G.

Effect of solar activity on the formation of synoptic processes.
Trudy TSIP no.124:28-32 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Barents Sea—Cyclones) (Kara Sea—Cyclones) (Solar energy)

BORISOVA, L.G.; KONDRATENKO, R.V.

Resolutions of the December (1963) and February (1964) Plenums of
the Central Committee of the CPSU as a program of the "big
chemistry." Plast.massy no.4:1-2 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

BORISOVA, L.G., kand. geograf. nauk; KHESINA, B.G.

Weather forecast for June, 1964, in the U.S.S.R. Meteor.
i gidrol. no.5:69-72 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

BORISOVA, L.G., kand. geograf. nauk; KHESINA, B.G.

Weather forecasting for the U.S.S.R. in September 1964.

Meteor. i gidrol. no.8261-64 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

BORISOVA, L.G., kand.geograf.nauk; BURLUTSKIY, R.F., kand.geograf.nauk

Weather forecast for the U.S.S.R. in May 1965. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.5:69-72 My '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

ACC NR: AT7005070

SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/154/0023/0033

AUTHORS: Borisova, L. G.; Turkenich, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Inertia of the air temperature over SSSR territory during different periods of solar activity

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 154, 1966. Vzaimodeystviye protsessov v stratosfere i troposfere i dolgoerochnyye prognozy pogody (Interaction of processes in the stratosphere and troposphere and long-range forecasting), 23-33

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, atmospheric temperature, solar activity, long range weather forecasting, atmospheric model

ABSTRACT: The relationship of the temperature anomalies of two consecutive summer months (June—July) and fall months (September—October) has been investigated as an example of the phenomenon of temperature inertia observed during periods of solar activity. The work was undertaken in view of the observed increase in the number of meridional processes taking place with an increase of solar activity, as it was indicated in an earlier work by L. G. Borisova and B. G. Khesina (Vliyaniye solnechnoy aktivnosti na formirovaniye sinopticheskikh protsessov. Trudy TsIP, vyp. 124, 1963). The probability of the retention of the anomaly of the average monthly air temperature from June to July was reviewed throughout a network of 98 stations in the Soviet Union during 1901—1962,

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7005070

and the coincidence of like signs of the temperature anomalies was calculated and tabulated for each station. The resulting probability values exceeded 70—80%. Such values cannot be accidental and thus can be employed in computations of long-term weather forecasts. It was found that the probability values for the retention of the sign of the anomaly of the average monthly air temperature varied for different periods of solar activity in various regions. This was attributed to the localized effect of the solar activity upon the formation of atmospheric circulation within a given region. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

IL'IN, I.I., kand.med.nauk; BARANOVA, A.N.; BORISOVA, L.I. (Sevastopol').

Once more on the detection of non-syphilitic spirochetes in
regional lymph nodes. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.7:78-79 J1'63
(MIRA 16:12)

BORISOVA, L. I.

BORISOVA, L. I. "Certain indications of the functional state of the liver, cardiovascular system, and central nervous system in Botkin's disease." Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. Leningrad, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in⁴Sciences)
Medical

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

BORISOVA, L.I.; YEMEL'YANOVA, N.N.

Clinical observations on the effectiveness of nitranol and
nitrosorbid in patients with angina pectoris. Terap.arkh.
33 no.1:40-46 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz 3-y kafedry terapii (zav. - prof. B.V. Il'inskiy) Lenin-
gradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershens-
vovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova i bol'nitsy imeni V.I. Lenina.
(NITRITES) (ANGINA PECTORIS)

IL'INSKIY, B.V.; BORISOVA, L.I.; KARLOVA, N.P.; KOMAROVA, I.N.;
KRIVORUCHENKO, I.V.; PETROVA, N.P.

Characteristics of the biochemism of the blood in
atherosclerosis. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz.
SSR 8:35-44 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz III terapevticheskoy kafedry Gruzinskogo instituta dlya
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i gruppy po aterosklerozu instituta
fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 10455-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6023876

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/007/1311/1312

38

AUTHOR: Borisova, L. I.; Yemel'yanov, A. F.; Karatetskiy, S. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of h-f load on the sensitivity of a crystal detector²⁵ when the harmonic-signal amplitude fluctuates

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 1311-1312

TOPIC TAGS: crystal detector; signal detection

ABSTRACT: An experimental proof is reported of the following: (1) Reflected waves occur in the crystal-detector waveguide whose amplitude modulation is correlated with the AM of the signal being detected; (2) Because of these waves, the excess noise level, signal level, and detector sensitivity vary depending on the input impedance of the detector waveguide. Measurements were taken at 15 kc; the passband of l-f amplifiers was 5 kc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 21Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 ⁶¹⁰

UDC:621.378.233.089.52

BORISOVA, L. M.

"Carbonyls of the VI Group Metals in the Periodic System: I," Dok AN SSSR, 26,
No 1, 1940.

Zelinskiy Lab. of Organic Chemistry, Moscow State University, 1940

BORISOVA, L. N.

Wintering of Stem Rust of Cereals (*Puccinia graminis* Pers.), Bulleten'
Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytatelei Prirody, Novaya Seriya, Otdel
Biologicheskii, vol. 52, no. 2, 1951, pp. 79-89, 511 MB

SO - SIRA SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

BORISOVA, L. N.

Borisova, L. N.

"Experimental Investigation of the Effect of Waves on Hydraulic-Engineering Structures of Inclined Type." Min Construction of Metallurgical- and Chemical-Industry Enterprises USSR. Technical Administration. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Structures, and Engineering Hydrogeology. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

BORISOVA, L. N.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

F-2

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9842

Author : Alikhanyan, S.I., Borisova, L.N., Klepikova, F.S.,
Lyubinskaya, S.I., Mindlin, S.Z.

Inst : -

Title : New Active Strains of Penicillin (A "New Hybrid").

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1956, 1, No 3, 3-7

Abstract : A new active strain of penicillin producer "New hybrid" 369 (beige) was obtained from an "anastomose" colony, grown from 2 conidia of different strains. As initial strains G-31 and Wis-51-20 were taken, related in activity but quite distinct from one another in their physiological properties. The anastomose colony was treated by ethylenimine and UV-rays and the most active variants of the surviving colonies were selected. The strain "New hybrid" 369 markedly differed from the original forms in its physiological and morphological properties

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

F-2

'Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9842

and considerably surpasses in activity all known native
and foreign strains when cultivated on different media.

Card 2/2

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ BORISOVA, L.N.

Vegetative hybridization of the fungi of the Penicillium family.
Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.2:74-90 Mr-Apr '56. (MLBA 9:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insitut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIUM) (HYBRIDIZATION, VEGETABLE)

MINDLIN, S.Z.; VIADIMIROV, A.V.; BORISOVA, L.N.; MIKHAYLOVA, G.R.

Obtaining actinomycetes hybrids producing tetracyclines (*Actinomyces*
rimosus and *Actinomyces aureofaciens*) and their use in the selection
of active strains. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.10:187-198 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(ACTINOMYCES) (TETRACYCLINE)
(HYBRIDIZATION, VEGETABLE)

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; BORISOVA, L.N.

Recombination of *Actinomyces aureofaciens*. Mikrobiologiya 30
no.2:214-220 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva. (STREPTOMYCES)

BORISOVA, L.N.; KONYUKHOVA, M.V.; IVKINA, N.S.

Recombinations of Act. aureofaciens. Antibiotiki 7 no.8:685-689
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES)

KRASHILINA, A.Ya.; BORISOVA, L.N.; ZARETSKIY, I.I., prof.

Study of the action of the sodium salt of antibiotic 6613 on
hematopoiesis and leucoses in animals. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi no.10:18-22 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy terapii bolezney sistemy krovi
(zav. - prof. I.I. Zaretskiy) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta
gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

ZARETSKIY, I.I.; KRASHILINA, A.Ya.; BORISOVA, L.N.; GUREVICH, I.B.

Experimental study of the combined action of antineoplastic antibiotics and X-ray irradiation in leukemias. Med.rad. 8 no.2:51-57 F'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy terapii bolezney sistemy krovi (zav. -prof. I.I.Zaretskiy) i rentgenologicheskogo ot-deleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk I.B.Gurevich) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

★

MOZGOVOY, A.A.; POPOVA, T.I.; BORISOVA, L.N.

Helminths of swine in Khabarovsk Territory. Trudy Gel'm. lab.
13:5-11'63 (MIRA 17:3)

BLINKOVA, L.A.; BORISOVA, L.N.

Production of phage-resistant cultures of *Actinomyces aureofaciens*
under the action of mutagens, specific phages and their combinations.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:167-170 '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

L 42066-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010903

UR/0286/65/000/007/0093/0093

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, D. M.; Borisova, L. N.

TITLE: A method for protecting antibiotics producing actinomyces from the action of actinophagi. Class 30, No. 169752

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no, 7, 1965, 93

TOPIC TAGS: biochemistry, antibiotic, actinomyces, actinophagus

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting antibiotics-producing actinomyces from the action of actinophagi by inactivating the latter. To preserve actinomyces completely and thus to increase the yield of antibiotics, dimezine-14 in a concentration of 100-300 γ /ml is added to the medium containing actinomyces.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Oct62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 1/1 am

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; BORISOVA, L.N.

Use of dimezole-14 for the protection of the mycelium of Actinomyces-aureofaciens from the action of actinophage type 1. Antibiotiki 8 no.12:1071-1074 D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

BORISOVA, L.N.; KRASHILINA, A.Ye.; ZARETSKIY, I.I.

Combined effect of antineoplastic antibiotics and antileukemic agents on transplanted leukemias. Vop. onk. 11 no.5:76-79 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy terapii bol'shey sistemy krovi (rav. - prof. I.I.Zaretskiy) Tsentral'nogo onkologicheskogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kisilev) Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR.

SELEVKO, G.F.; BORISOVA, L.P., inzh.

Mechanization of labor-consuming operations at the Bobrov Oil Mill.
Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.9:35 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Bobrovskiy maslozavod.
(Bobrov--Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

LIBINZON, A.Ye.; KOZ'MINSKAYA, Ye.I.; BORISOVA, L.P.; ANCHEVSKAYA, I.Kh.

Comparative sensitivity of freshly isolated dysenterial cultures
to antibiotics and bacteriophage. Antibiotiki 9 no.9:861-862
S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy
institut i l-ya Rostovskaya-na-Donu gorodskaya bol'nitsa.

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof.; RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; CHELYSHEVA, K.M.;
REVENOK, N.D.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.; KOTSOFANE, V.A.; BORISOVA, L.S.;
GEKHTMAN, M.Ya.; SHROYT, I.G.; LAPTEVA, V.N.

Active immunization of children against measles with vaccine "C"
in an extensive epidemiological experiment. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.1:
17-20 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz instituta virusologii im. D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (direktor - P.N. Kosyakov), Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - N.N. Yezhov) i Respublikanskoy sanitarno epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moldavskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach - A.A. Koval'ev)
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sergiyev).

(MEASLES)

RAVICH-BIRGER, Ye.D.; BLYUMENTAL', K.V.; BORISOVA, L.V.; MAMONOVA, I.S.

Immunological indexes in children with various courses of convalescence following dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3: 49-54 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigieny i pediatricheskoy kliniki Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, immunology,
in convalescence in child.)

(CONVALESCENCE, in various diseases,
dysentery, bacillary, immunol. indices in child.)

BORISOVA, L.V.

Anaphyloctogenic characteristics of diphtherial and tetanus
anatoxins. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.4:55-59 Ap '56.
(MLRA 9:?)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok
imeni Tarasevicha

(DIPHTHERIA

anatoxin, anaphylactic ogenic characteristics)

(TETANUS

same)

BORISOVA, L.V.

Chick embryos as a model for determining the virulence of *Vibrio*
septicus. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun. 30 no.1:77-81 Ja '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha.
(VIBRIO COMMA,
virulence, determ. on chick embryo (Rus))

BORISOVA, L. V., CAND BIO SCI, "BIOLOGICAL AND SEROLOGICAL
PROPERTIES OF CLOSTRIDIUM SEPTICUM." MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD MED
SCI USSR. INST OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY IMENI HONOR²
~~AC~~ ACADEMICIAN PROF N. F. GAMALEY²). (KL-DV, 11-61, 214).

PA 75T19

BORISOVA, L. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Electrodes, Iron
Chemistry - Powder Metallurgy

Apr 1948

"Iron Powder Electrodes. I. The Effect of Dispersion
and Composition of the Powder on the Properties of
Iron Electrodes," L. L. Kuz'min and L. V. Borisova,
Ivanovo Inst of Chem Tech, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Zhur Priklad Khimii" Vol XII, No 4

Describes studies conducted to determine properties of
iron powder and relationship of its character to
nature of its formation by reduction of iron oxides
with hydrogen. Submitted 5 Mar 1947.

75T19

75-13 2 1/27

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, D. I., Borisova, L. V.

TITLE: Investigation of Molybdenum and Rhenium Sorption on EDE -10 Anionite From Various Mediums and Chromatographic Separation of These Elements (Izucheniye sorbtzii molibdena i reniya iz razlichnykh sred na anionite EDE -10 i ikh khromatografi-cheskoye razdeleniye)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 2, pp. 155-161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Rhenium does not form independent minerals as, in consequence of its physical and chemical similarity to molybdenum it usually accompanies molybdenum in nature. Because of the chemical similarity of molybdenum and rhenium their separation is difficult. The separation can be achieved on the strength of the different degree of stability of different valence states of these elements. Beside many other methods which differ in principle (Refs 1 - 18) also chromatographic methods were recently used for their separation. Different adsorbents were used here by different authors (Refs 19-23). In recent time the anionite "Dowex-1" was used for the separation of molybdenum and rhenium (Refs 25, 26). In most in-

Card 1/4

75-13-2-1/27

Investigation of Molybdenum and Rhenium Sorption on EDE-10 Anionite From Various Mediums and Chromatographic Separation of These Elements

vestigations of this kind the determination of molybdenum and rhenium was carried out in the filtrates for the setting up of the elution curves by means of ordinary analytical methods. Only in few cases (Ref 27) radioactively labelled atoms were used for the determination, which permit to register the course of the separation quickly and accurately. The authors used the anionite EDE-10 for their studies on the chromatographic separation of molybdenum and rhenium which is characterized by high exchange capacity, chemical stability, and mechanical stability and can be used within a wide pH-range. The investigations were carried out in HCl, HNO₃, H₂SO₄ and H₃PO₄ as media, Re¹⁸⁶ and Mo⁹⁹ serving as radioactive isotopes. The radiation of Mo⁹⁹ was measured through a lead filter (Ref 18), in order to eliminate the disturbing influence of technetium which is radioactive as well. It develops from molybdenum by emission and is therefore in equilibrium with it: Mo⁹⁸(n, γ) Mo⁹⁹ $\xrightarrow{\beta^-}$ Te^{99m}. In hydrochloric, to a noticeable degree nitric, and sulfuric acid solution molybdenum and rhenium are adsorbed only in a concentration interval of 0.1 - 0.5 whereby, however, no obvious difference in the adsorption of these elements can be

Card 2/4

75-13-2-1/27

Investigation of Molybdenum and Rhenium Sorption on MB-10 Anionite From Various Mediums and Chromatographic Separation of These Elements

found. In phosphoric acid solutions, however, a great difference in the adsorption is exhibited by molybdenum and rhenium. This is obviously due to the fact that molybdenum forms an anionic complex in phosphoric acid solution which is well adsorbed by the active groups of the exchange resin. This fact was used for the separation of molybdenum and rhenium in synthetic mixtures and also in natural objects with different concentration ratio of the two components. The greatest difference in the adsorptions occurs in a 2 molar phosphoric acid solution in which molybdenum is adsorbed to an extent of 72.8 %, rhenium, however, only to an extent of approximately 4 %. An exchange column is used from which rhenium is eluted by means of a 2 molar phosphoric acid solution and molybdenum with a 10 % soda lye. It was found by electrophoreses with the help of the radioactive isotope Re^{186} that rhenium in the case of washing out with phosphoric acid is absorbed by the filtrate, though it is an anion. Rhenium is here obviously dislocated by the phosphoric acid from the adsorbent. This assumption was proved experimentally.

Card 3/4

75-13-2-1/27

Investigation of Molybdenum and Rhenium Sorption on 10 Anionite From
Various Mediums and Chromatographic Separation of These Elements

The adsorption of rhenium decreases with increasing concentration of the phosphate ions. It was shown that this separation method can be well used also for the separation of rhenium from molybdenites and from technetium which was produced by the radioactive decay of molybdenum. The experimental conditions of the investigations carried out are described precisely. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 34 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

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SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

1. Molybdenum--Absorption
2. Molybdenum--Adsorption
3. Rhenium--Adsorption
4. Rhenium--Absorption
5. Molybdenum--Separation
6. Rhenium--Separation

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, D. I., Borisova, L. V. 75-13-3-16/27

TITLE: Chromatographic Separation of Cobalt and Nickel in the Analysis of Ores and Alloys (Khromatograficheskoye razdeleniye kobal'ta i nikelya pri analize rud i splavov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 3, pp 340-343 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Besides various chemical methods (references 1-8), methods of ion-exchanger chromatography were recently also successfully employed (reference 9) in the analysis of ores and alloys. Anion-exchangers by which the metals present in the form of complex anions are retained, are with special success used for this. Anion exchangers permit the frequent performance of the separation within a shorter period than cation exchangers, as the desorption of the complex anions adsorbed from the medium of a strong electrolyte can simply be effected by a change of concentration of the electrolyte or by means of water. Of the domestic exchanger brands the types EDE-10 (condensation product of ethylenediamine and epichlorohydrin) and AN-2F (condensation product of polyethylenediamine, phenol and formaldehyde) proved to be especially good. Of foreign brands the American types

Card 1/3

Chromatographic Separation of Cobalt and Nickel in the
Analysis of Ores and Alloys

75-13-3-16/27

Dowex 1, Dowex 2 and Amberlite IRA-400 are especially widespread. In the present paper the separation of cobalt and nickel in a hydrochloric solution by means of the anionite EDE -10 is described. For this the data were used which are known for the adsorption of cobalt and nickel at the anionite Dowex 1 (reference 11). Cobalt is most intensively adsorbed from a 9n hydrochloric acid solution where the stable anion $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$ is present. In the entire concentration range of hydrochloric acid (0,1 to 12n) nickel does not form any complex anions in an amount worth mentioning. For comparing the adsorptive capacity of the anionites Dowex 1 and EDE -10 the radioactive isotopes Co^{60} and Ni^{65} were used. After all nickel had been washed out, the adsorbed cobalt was washed out with 0,5n HCl. On this occasion the anion $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$ is decomposed and cobalt goes into the filtrate as cation. It became evident that a complete separation of cobalt and nickel is attained at both investigated exchangers. The two elements can be quantitatively washed out of the exchanger, therefore no loss occurs. Thus also larger amounts of cobalt and nickel can be separated by means of anionites. A

Card 2/3

Chromatographic Separation of Cobalt and Nickel in the
Analysis of Ores and Alloys

75-13-3-16/27

working prescription for the determination of cobalt and nickel in ores and alloys was worked out. On this occasion the two elements are, before the determination, separated from the other elements by means of dithiooxamic acid. If copper is present (reference 12), it is not precipitated. However, it does not disturb the determination, as its complex chloride-anion is fairly resistant to diluted hydrochloric acid. In this case cobalt is washed out with 4n HCl and then copper is removed by washing with 2,5n HCl. Iron is in the precipitation with dithiooxamic acid masked by citric acid and remains in the filtrate, if the precipitate is carefully washed. The performance of the analysis of ores and alloys for determining the content of cobalt and nickel is described in detail. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

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Card 3/3

1. Cobalt---Determination 2. Nickel---Determination

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, D. I., Borisova, L. V. SOV/75-13-4-22/29

TITLE: The Chromatographic Separation of Rhenium and Tungsten
(Khromatograficheskoye razdeleniye reniya i vol'frama)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 4, pp. 492-493 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Rhenium and molybdenum differ greatly in the adsorption at the anionite **EDE -10** from phosphoric acid solution (Ref 1). Hexavalent molybdenum with phosphoric acid forms heteropoly compounds in which molybdenum is present as complex anion and therefore is adsorbed well at the anionite. Rhenium in heptavalent form does not produce such compounds and passes into the filtrate on the washing of the column with a 2 m phosphoric acid solution. As tungsten like molybdenum tends to form heteropoly compounds rhenium can this way be separated from tungsten. The determinations were carried out on an anionite of the type **EDE-10** (in phosphoric acid form). The radioactive isotopes W^{185} and Re^{186} served as indicators. The mixtures of tungsten and rhenium (as tungstenate or perrhenate, respectively) were brought to the upper end of the column; the rhenium was washed

Card 1/3

SOV/75-13-4-22/29

The Chromatographic Separation of Rhenium and Tungsten

out with 2 m phosphoric acid. The progress of the washing out was controlled by the measurement of the activity of Re^{186} in the filtrate as well as by means of the color reaction with tin(II)chloride and potassium thiocyanate. After the washing out of rhenium the column was washed with water, then the tungsten was washed out with a 10% soda lye. The end of the washing out was determined by the lack of the activity of W^{185} in the last parts of the filtrate as well as by the negative reaction with potassium thiocyanate. The curves for the elution of rhenium and tungsten were plotted from the results obtained from the activity measurements of the single parts of the filtrate as well as from the changes of the intensity of color of these parts. The complete washing out of Re^{186} and W^{185} was determined by means of the summing up of the activities of the single portions of the filtrate; besides, rhenium was determined quantitatively in the filtrate by means of nitron acetate and tungsten the photometrical way on the basis of the reaction with potassium thiocyanate. The results for various concentration ratios of tungsten and rhenium (1 000:1, 1:1, 1:400) show that by means of this method rhenium may well be separated

Card 2/3